

# 50-MILE HULL LINE RETREATS

## I. W. W. BOMB KILLS FOUR, HURTS THIRTY

Terrific Explosion in Federal Building Entrance at Chicago.

### ARREST 50 SUSPECTS

Police Round Up All Possible Affiliated with I. W. W.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—A bomb placed behind a radiator inside the entrance to the Federal Building exploded with terrific violence this afternoon, killing four persons and injuring thirty. Among the dead were a young woman and a sailor. This toll of death and injury was the vengeance of the I. W. W. for the conviction and prison sentences of the ninety-seven of their number who conspired to block the government's war program. The trial was held in the Federal Building.

Definite blame for the outrage was placed upon the organization tonight by Philip J. Barry, acting head of the Department of Justice in Chicago. Hundreds of Federal operatives and American Protective League members were sent out to round up every known I. W. W. Fifty suspects were brought in, among them men who were said to have made threats against the government after the trial.

**Explosion Terrific.**  
The force of the explosion was terrific, and many of those hurt were outside or near the building at the time. Two horses standing near the entrance to the building were killed, and in nearby buildings were shattered.  
William D. Haywood, leader of the I. W. W., who is under a 25-year sentence, was in the building at the time. He was immediately seized by officers and questioned. He denied that any member of his organization could have placed the bomb. Witnesses said two men were seen to run from the building a minute before the blast.

**One Woman Arrested.**  
One woman was arrested as she attempted to leave the building. She screamed as she struggled with the officer. She gave her name as Syda Raffell, and was held for investigation.  
James Connolly, alleged to have been connected with the I. W. W., was seized standing near the entrance. On him were found several receipts of the Starrett Thompson Company, manufacturers of explosives in Virginia. He said he formerly was employed there.

Shortly before 7 o'clock tonight a telegram was sent to the attorney general at Washington giving him details of the explosion. He was kept informed as the investigation progresses tonight.

The great roar of the bomb was heard all over the downtown shopping district and caused the wildest confusion. Women fled to elevators or fainted in panic. Flames followed the explosion and the fire department was summoned. Hundreds of persons were pushing in the corridors of the building and the women and children fled screaming. Fifty feet away from where the bomb was placed a group of women were buying war savings stamps at a postoffice window.

## FOUR CARS COLLIDE AT CORNER CROSSING

Two Occupants to Hospital; Little Damage to Machines.

An unusual automobile collision occurred yesterday afternoon when four automobiles came together at the corner of Twenty-first and P streets northwest.  
One of the autos was driven by Joseph P. Donovan, of 6 Hilkey court, the second machine was driven by Joseph Nicholson, the third by Ernest W. Johnson, the fourth by H. R. Kolkow, 3932 P street northwest.  
Automobiles No. 1 and 2 came together first. Automobiles No. 3 and 4 collided with 1 and 2 in trying to avoid the mix-up. The damage sustained by the four machines will total about \$150. Peter Scott, occupant of one of the cars was injured about the face and arms, and Nicholson, driver of No. 2 machine, sustained a broken rib. Both were taken to the Emergency Hospital and later went to their homes.

## YANKS FIGHT IN FOUR PARTS OF BATTLE LINES

Gen. March Shows British Objective Is Really Cambrai.

### 4,000 AT VLADIVOSTOK

Total Americans in France Stated to Be Now 1,600,000.

American troops, probably 400,000, engaged on front lines and close-up reserves, are fighting today on four fronts successfully and valiantly, with plenty of glory left to go round among the allies. After a talk yesterday with Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, it was apparent that troops from the United States are engaged daily at these points and areas:

In the British thrust forward from Mount Kemmel.  
In the French-American and all-American advance east of Juvigny.

On a sector described as half-way down between Soissons and the Vesle River.  
In the sector from Rheims down to the Swiss border. This sector has not been much in the public eye but the daily reports to the War Department show that the Germans are making thrusts along that line in the vain hope of causing Gen. Foch to weaken the sectors, where the bloodiest work is going on.

**Important Statements.**  
Gen. March made several statements yesterday of the greatest importance showing the real objective of the British as directed by Gen. Foch; the landing of 1,000 American reinforcements for the American troops at Vladivostok under the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. William S. Graves; the actual embarkation of more than 1,600,000 American troops for France; and the embarkation of more than 250,000 troops for the Western front during August. The largest number embarked for a single month was 285,000 men.

**Fall of Lille Predicted.**  
Gen. March said, almost parenthetically, but most significantly, that the "objective of the British is Cambrai." According to Gen. March they were within seven and a half miles of that objective. Further discussion of this disclosure by Gen. March with staff officers shows that the capture of Cambrai will practically envelop Lille, as pointed out in last night's dispatches. The British, who are undoubtedly utilizing the American troops still brought with them, are manifestly doing at Cambrai what the Germans tried to do at Epernay, the object there being to envelop Rheims.

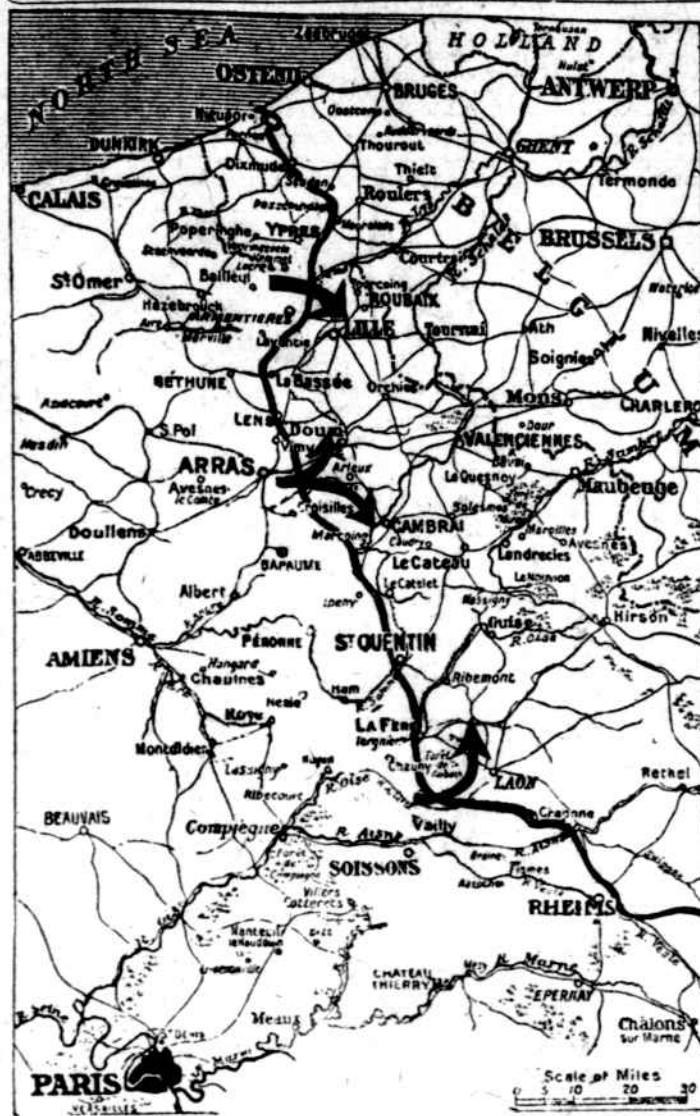
To the military mind here nothing was so important as the fall of Lille. Its fall, already pointed out, means the inevitable abandonment of the greater part of Belgium by the German armies. The patent effect of the fall of Lille, taken in connection with the reported onward rush of the Americans north of Soissons, will be to force the Germans to contract their line as they progress towards the Rhine or their position between the Scheldt and the line, which is being rapidly shattered by the shell and the bayonet, and their more or less accurately conjectured "last stand."

The eyes of the military world are riveted just now on the two parts of the long battlefield, one where the British and American allies are endeavoring to make Lille and force its surrender, the other where the French and Americans, principally Americans, are endeavoring to reach and cross the Hindenburg line east and west of the line.

Midway the French, as noted by Gen. March, are fighting day and night and are achieving notable successes. Referring to the French spirit and dash, Gen. March said: "The French advanced south of the Somme so quickly on a 25-mile front, that they gained from five to six miles in one day—last Wednesday. At that point, the Canal du Nord, the Germans tried to hold the French without complete success. The French crossed the canal at several places and near Noyon, had advanced more than a mile beyond it."

**Withdrawal in Flanders.**  
Crediting the Americans with part of the great British drive, Gen. March said: "On the front north of the Somme the British have advanced fourteen miles since the drive began August 21. In Flanders the enemy has withdrawn without being under special pressure, pulling back directly toward the Hindenburg line, and today the Flanders salient has practically straightened out. The American division which took part in that withdrawal has been identified as the Thirtieth, which is composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina."  
General March referred to the Americans again yesterday as engaged north of Soissons. This is the now famous thrust of the Americans and French along the Juvigny plateau which is serving to roll up the German wings and force the contraction of their whole front.

## DOUBLE-TURNING ENEMY



Gen. Foch is executing a great double-turning movement against the Hindenburg line from Ypres to Rheims—the greatest flanking strategy of the war. Blitting in south of Ypres and opposite Arras he is pinching off the La Bassée salient, while south of Le Fere he is throwing in the French and Americans to roll up the major portion of the Hindenburg line from the south. The map shows the Hindenburg line and the direction of these two movements, really sections of one great strategic plan. According to latest advices from the front last night the British are but seven miles from Cambrai and are nearing Douai, while to the south the Americans and French are within sight of Laon.

## U. S. PAYS RENT SHIPS READY ON HUNS' SHIPS IN AUGUST, 66

Government Commandeered 7 German Vessels Not Knowing Fact. Hurley Tells of Tonnage Record Outstripping Su Sinkings.

New York, Sept. 4.—The United States government has been paying rental on seven ships owned by German interests, it became known today when A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, issued a detailed statement regarding seizure of two shipping companies, the American Trans-Atlantic Company and the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation, both of New York. Each concern is capitalized at \$2,500,000 and the two controlled 11 ships.

According to Palmer's statement, Richard G. Wagner, a native of Milwaukee, and son of a German, organized the companies in 1914 with money obtained from Germany through interests in Denmark. Count von Bernstorff furnished \$40,000 toward the projects.

Several of the ships were furnished by Albert Jensen, an Copenhagen representative of Hugo Stinnes, a wealthy German ship owner. Jensen has since been convicted in Denmark of trying to smuggle copper to Germany as a bribe.

Wagner, who was in the bridge building business and later in the beet sugar industry in Wisconsin, is alleged to have confessed that he deeded to the allied governments for three years ago the ships of the two shipping companies. Some time ago four of the ships were seized by the British and French governments and the United States commandeered the others.

Wagner then managed to have Representative Cary, of Wisconsin, introduce a resolution in Congress asking the Secretary of State what steps had been taken to protect the ships of the two companies from foreign interference.

## KITTEN AND U. S. ARMY LONG HOLD UP W. V. CAR

Feline Mint Finally Rescued by Armed Sentinel; Car Goes On.

A tiny scrap of a kitten and a portion of the United States army tied up the Washington-Virginia Railway for several minutes last night.  
When the car from Fairfax stopped at Hatfield the little animal marched serenely out from the car. The soldier on guard immediately deserted his post, and tried to coax pussy into safety.  
Half a dozen other khaki-clad warriors joined in the effort to persuade her small mightiness to come from under the cat, but to no avail.  
"Hold a light, fellows," the guard directed, and laying aside his gun he crawled under the car, followed by two or three of his comrades. In a minute or two there was a triumphant cry, and a soldier number one appeared at the opposite end of the car with the tiny kitten clutched in his khaki breast.  
"Saved!" the other soldiers exclaimed in relief, and the guard carefully placed the baby cat in their care, picked up his gun and resumed his pacing up and down the track.

# OISE FRONT CAVES IN; 7 MILES TO CAMBRAI; BRITISH PRESSURING ON

Americans Cross River Between Bazoches and Fismes on 3-Mile Front.

### ADVANCE PROGRESSING

Our Troops Push Onward Despite Resistance; Yanks in Big Fight.

### BULLETIN.

The following official communiqué from Gen. Pershing, covering Wednesday's operations, was made public by the War Department early this morning:

"Section A—Yielding to the continued pressure of the allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. Our troops, in close pursuit, have taken Bazoches, Perles, Fismette and Bafieux, capturing prisoners and machine guns. They have reached the line Bauxcère-Blancy-Le Grand-Hameaux. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommar, Daroncourt and Conflans."

With the American Army on the Aisne-Vesle front, Sept. 4.—Light forces of Americans have crossed the Vesle River between Bazoches and the east of Fismes (a front of some three miles) encountering German rear guards consisting of a screen of machine gunners.

Our advance is progressing.

With the Americans North of Soissons, Sept. 4.—American troops have been used four times in major operations on the West front and each time they were placed at points in the line nearest to Paris which, as is now known, was always Ludendorff's goal in his offensives this year.

In May, after the Germans had tried to split the French and British armies asunder, Americans were entrusted with the task of storming Cantigny and wiping out the salient there which marked practically the nearest German step toward Paris.

In June, when the German crown prince had rushed Chateau Thierry, Americans were thrown in astride the main Paris highway at Belleau Wood.

In July when Foch began his great counter offensive, Americans were used northeast of Villers Cotterets, where the German menace to the French capital was grave indeed.

### Americans Used for Blow.

Finally, when Mangin struck north of the Aisne, Americans were placed in the storming line to carry Juvigny Plateau, where the Germans had the nearest striking point toward Paris. Veteran French officers regard the Juvigny fighting as the most decisive of the whole war. Those who have viewed the battlefield assert the number of German dead exceeds that of the first Marne battle, as well as the German losses at Verdun. This is due chiefly to the accuracy of the American artillery and machine gun fire and to the efficiency of the French tanks.

The stubbornness of the fighting was due to Ludendorff's appreciation of the value of this terrain, which unlocks the western end of the Chemin des Dames and the key to Laon, the principal railroad and highway center behind the German armies on the southern part of their Western front. Ludendorff ordered Gen. von Carl to defend the Juvigny position to the last man, placing the best divisions at his disposal as reinforcements.

These reinforcements were slow but surely led to the corps under Gen. von Steim, von Hoffmann and von Staab, between the Aisne and the Ailette, and were gradually consumed in the furnace of our bombardment.

## Six Million Yank Letters Arrive in N. Y.

The letters are for mothers, wives and sweethearts of members of the force, many of whom have not heard from the boys for months.

Much anxiety in homes all over the country which has been felt by fond mothers and loving sweethearts will be dispelled when these letters are received. The missives are being distributed as rapidly as possible.

## BOLSHEVISTS WAR ON ALLIES

German Bolshevik Plan Reported; Britain Sends Strong Note.

London, September 4.—The Sketch learns that the Bolsheviks have declared war on the Entente. The German-Bolshevik plan, according to the paper, is to recruit the Russian millions for Germany.

London, September 4.—A vigorous note has been sent by Great Britain to the Bolshevik government at Moscow, reading in part as follows: "The British government has learned that an outrageous attack was made on the British Embassy at Petrograd, that its contents have been sacked and destroyed and that Captain Crom, who tried to defend it, was murdered and his body barbarously mutilated."

### Demand Prompt Reparation.

"We demand immediate reparation and the prompt punishment of anyone responsible for or concerned in this abominable outrage."  
"Should the Russian Soviet government fail to give complete satisfaction, or should any further acts of violence be committed against a British subject, His Majesty's government will hold the members of the Soviet government individually responsible and will immediately return to the United Kingdom any British subject who shall be treated as an outlaw by the governments of all civilized nations and that no place of refuge shall be left to them."

"You have already been informed through Mr. Litvinoff (Bolshevik Ambassador at London), that His Majesty's government was prepared to do everything possible to secure the immediate return of official representatives of Great Britain and of the Russian Soviet government to their respective countries."

"His Majesty's government was given by His Majesty's government that as soon as the British officials were allowed to pass the Russo-Finnish frontier, Mr. Litvinoff and all members of his staff would have permission to proceed immediately to Russia."  
"We have now learned that a decree was published on August 25 ordering the arrest of all British representatives and the return of the ages of 18 and 40 and that British officials had been arrested on trumped up charges of conspiring against the Soviet government."

## SPANISH WAR VETS IN MONSTER PARADE

California Favored for Next Meeting Place of Organization.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—Spanish-American war veterans from all parts of the world gathered here today for their twelfth annual convention. 1,200 members of the organization participated.

The ceremonies started this morning with a short business session followed by a mammoth parade in the afternoon. Early this evening the regatta and the serpent, composed of members of the United Spanish war veterans held its annual crawl and the day was brought to a close with the grand military ball at the Fifth Regiment Armory.

### WILCOX IN LEAD.

Latest Returns Put Him Ahead of Gov. Philipp in Wisconsin.  
Milwaukee, September 4.—With 1,700 out of 2,236 precincts in the State reported the vote for governor on the Republican ticket put Roy P. Wilcox in the lead with a small plurality. The vote for Wilcox stands at 61,084 while that for Governor E. L. Phillips is 50,992. Phillips sought nomination for a third term.

## Whole German Nesle-Coucy Line Collapsing---Enemy in Full Retreat North of Oise.

### AMERICANS ENGAGE IN FIGHT

Our Troops Take Prominent Part in Aisne-Vesle Action--British Press Lines Forward in North.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A body blow was struck the German front astride the Oise by the French today. The whole German line from the east of Nesle to the region southeast of Coucy-le-Chateau is tonight collapsing as a result. The crown prince's Aisne-Vesle front is directly affected by this new jolt on its flank and already the French and Americans have crossed the Vesle at several places. The advance is said to be progressing and is meeting only rear guard machine gun screens.

North of the Oise Canal the Germans are in full retreat. The sudden French thrust is a severe blow to the Teuton staff, for in that region—the hinge between the Canal-du-Nord line and the Soissons and Aisne-Vesle armies—it had figured on making a stubborn stand. An enormous array of cannon is concentrated there.

Dispatches from the attacking front late tonight state that the French are only a mile from Guscourt, while Gen. Plumer's forces in Flanders are a mile and a half from Armentieres.

The British alone have taken 70,000 prisoners since August 1. Of this total 20,000 were taken by the Canadians.

### FRENCH PASS LIBERMONT.

East of the Canal-du-Nord the French passed beyond Libermont and are tonight less than five miles from Ham, the last German stronghold west of the St. Quentin-La Fere line.

Simultaneously the whole Franco-American front, from the north of Soissons to the west of Fismes, leaped into action, storming northward between the Vesle and the Aisne.

Bucy-le-Long and Montcel were captured, and thence south eastward to the north of Fismes our lines shoved forward, at some points passing the line Chassemy-Brenelle-Vaubert Vaucere-Blancy-les-Fismes. To the southeast of the latter place the attackers gained a foothold on the ridge north of Baslieux.

### CAVALRY IN ACTION.

Cavalry is in action along the whole twenty-five mile front Chauny and La Fere are aflame; so is Jussy.

The Paris war office tonight reports the capture of many prisoners and guns and great quantities of material.

Marizelle, between the Ailette and the Oise, has been captured in a dashing French advance across the Ailette, and here the Poilus are only two miles from Chauny, the key to La Fere, which is eight and a half miles to the northeast.

Between the Aisne and the Ailette a terrific all-day battle ended with the enemy taking to his heels.

Americans are believed to have taken a prominent part in this fighting.

The German defeat was the result of one of the most brilliantly co-ordinated dual actions of the whole counter offensive. The French forces east of the Canal-du-Nord smashed eastward, reaching the line Frenches-Guiscard-Beaugies-Grandu-Mondes-court-Apilly, while south of the Oise and below the Ailette the forces on their right battered their way northeastward, the dual advance being a converging movement on Chauny and La Fere.

London, Sept. 4.—Only seven miles separate the British from Cambrai tonight.

In Flanders, where the Germans continue to retire from the Lys pocket, British and American troops are in Croix-du-Bac, only three and a half miles southwest of Armentieres, the chief rail center west of Lille.

French and Americans are on the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau.